

## P E A

larum of jealousy, comes me in the infant of our counter. Shakef.

PEARL. *n. f.* [Perhaps from *pello*, *pellere tympana*.]

1. A succession of loud sounds: as, of bells, thunder, cannon, loud instruments.

They were saluted by the way, with a fair *peal* of artillery from the tower. Hayward.

The breach of faith cannot be so highly exprest, as in that it shall be the last *peal* to call the judgments of God upon men. Bacon's Essays.

Woods of oranges will smell into the sea perhaps twenty miles; but what is that, since a *peal* of ordnance will do as much, which moveth in a small compass? Bacon.

A *peal* shall rouse their sleep;

Then all thy fains assembled, thou shalt judge

Bad men and angels. Milt. Par. Reg.

I myself,

Vanquish'd with a *peal* of words, O weakniss;

Gave up my fort of silence to a woman. Milton.

From the Moors came the noise grows louder still;

*Peals* of shouts that rend the heav'n's, Dryden.

Oh! for a *peal* of thunder that would make

Earth, sea and air, and heaven and Cato tremble! Addis.

2. It is once used by *Shakespeare* for a low dull noise, but improperly.

Ere to black Hecate's summons

The shard-born beetle with his drowsy hums,

Hath rung night's yawning *peal*, there shall be done

A deed of dreadful note. Shakef. Macbeth.

To PEARL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play solemnly and loud.

Let the *pealing* organ blow,

To the full-voic'd quire below,

In service high and anthems clear,

As may with sweetest through mine ear,

Diffolve me into extasies,

And bring all heav'n before my eyes. Milton.

The *pealing* organ, and the pausing choir;

And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd. Titchell.

To PEARL. *v. a.*

1. To assail with noise.

Nor was his ear less *peal'd*

With noises loud and ruinous, than when Bellona storms,

With all her batt'ring engines bent to rafe

Some capital city. Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. To stir with some agitation: as, to *peal* the pot, is when it boils for to stir the liquor therein with a ladle. Ainsl.

PEARL. *n. f.* [Poire, French; *pyram*, Latin.]

The flower consists of several leaves, placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower cup becomes a fleshy fruit, which is more produced toward the foot-stalk than the apple, but is hollowed like a navel at the extreme part; the cells, in which the seeds are lodged, are separated by soft membranes, and the seeds are oblong. The species are eighty-four: 1. Little musk *pear*, commonly called the supreme. 2. The Chio *pear*, commonly called the little bastard musk *pear*. 3. The haffing *pear*, commonly called the green chisell. 4. The red muicaelle, it is also called the falfell. 5. The little muskat. 6. The jargonelle. 7. The Windor *pear*. 8. The orange musk. 9. Great blanket. 10. The little blanket *pear*. 11. Long stalked blanket *pear*. 12. The skinless *pear*. 13. The musk robin *pear*. 14. The musk dore *pear*. 15. The green orange *pear*. 16. Callolette. 17. The Magdalene *pear*. 18. The great onion *pear*. 19. The Augutt muskat. 20. The rose *pear*. 21. The perfum'd *pear*. 22. The summer bon chretien, or good chrisfian. 23. Salvati. 24. Rose water *pear*. 25. The choaky *pear*. 26. The rufflett *pear*. 27. The prince's *pear*. 28. The great mouth water *pear*. 29. Summer burgamot. 30. The Autumn burgamot. 31. The Swift burgamot. 32. The red butter *pear*. 33. The dean's *pear*. 34. The long green *pear*, it is called the Autumn month water *pear*. 35. The white and grey monieur *pear*. 36. The flower'd muskat. 37. The vine *pear*. 38. Rouffille *pear*. 39. The knave's *pear*. 40. The green fugat *pear*. 41. The marquiss's *pear*. 42. The burnt cat; it is also called the virgin of Xantonce. 43. Le Befedry; it is so called from Heri, which is a forest in Bretagne between Bennes and Nantes, where this *pear* was found. 44. The cranfe, or burgamot cranfe; it is also called the flat butter *pear*. 45. The lanfca, or dauphin *pear*. 46. The dry martin. 47. The villain of Anjou; it is also called the tulip *pear* and the great orange. 48. The large stalk'd *pear*. 49. The Amador *pear*. 50. Little lard *pear*. 51. The good Lewis *pear*. 52. The colmar *pear*; it is also called the manna *pear* and the late burgamot. 53. The winter long green *pear*, or the landry wilding. 54. La virgoule, or la virgouleue. 55. Poire d'Ambrette; this is so called from its musky flavour, which resembles the smell of the sweet fultan flower, which is called Ambrette in France. 56. The winter thorn *pear*. 57. The St. Germain *pear*, or the unknown of la Fare; it being first discovered upon the banks of a river called by that name in the parish of St. Germain. 58. The St. Augustine. 59. The Spanish bon chretien. 60. The pound *pear*. 61. The wilding.

## P E A

wilding of Calioy, a forest in Brittany, where it was discovered. 62. The lord Martin *pear*. 63. The winter citron *pear*; it is also called the mufk orange *pear* in fome places. 64. The winter rofiolet. 65. The gate *pear*: this was difcovered in the province of Poitou, where it was much efteemed. 66. Bergamotte Bugi; it is also called the Eaſter bergamot. 67. The winter bonchrétien *pear*. 68. Catillac or cadillac. 69. La pafourelle. 70. The double flowering *pear*. 71. St. Martial; it is also called the angelic *pear*. 72. The wilding of Chaumontelle. 73. Carmelite. 74. The union *pear*. 75. The aurate. 76. The fine preſent; it is also called St. Sampſon. 77. Le rofouillet de reims. 78. The ſummer thorn *pear*. 79. The egg *pear*; fo called from the figure of its fruit, which is ſhaped like an egg. 80. The orange tulip *pear*. 81. La manfuette. 82. The German mufcat. 83. The Holland bergamot. 84. The *pear* of Naples. *Milton*  
They would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as creakt-fall as a dried *pear*. *Shakeſpear's Merchant of Venice*.  
Auguſt ſhall bear the form of a young man, of a choleric aſpect, upon his arm a baſket of *pears*, plums and apples. *Pearce*.  
The juicy *pear*. *Thomſon*  
Lies in a ſoft profusion ſcatter'd round.  
PEARL. *n. f.* [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Spaniſh; ſuppoſed by *Salmaſius* to come from *pheryla*, Latin.]  
*Pearls*, though efteemed of the number of gems by our jewellers, are but a diſtemper in the creature that produces them: the fiſh in which *pearls* are moſt frequently found is the Eaſt Indian berbes or *pearl* oyster: others are found to produce *pearls*; as the common oyster, the muſcle, and various other kinds; but the Indian *pearls* are ſuperior to all: ſome *pearls* have been known of the ſize of a pigeon's egg; as they increaſe in ſize, they are leſs frequent and more valued: the true ſhape of the *pearl* is a perfect round; but ſome of a conſiderable ſize are of the ſhape of a *pear*, and ſerve for ear-rings: their colour ought to be a pure, clear and brilliant white, and they bring their natural poliſh with them, to which art can never attain: it is reported, that *pearls* naturally of a yellowiſh caſt, never alter, that this tinge never grows deeper, and that the luſtre of the *pearl* never fades, which is therefore juſtly preferred by the Orientals to ſuch as are purely white: from the name union given to the *pearls*, ſome have been led to believe, that there was only one found in each ſhell; this is indeed uſually the caſe in oysters and muſcles; but in the oriental *pearl* ſhell fix or eight are frequent, and ſometimes twenty or more. *Hill*.  
A *pearl*-julep was made of a diſtilled milk. *Wife man*.  
Flowers purpled, blue and white,  
Like ſaphire, *pearl*, in rich embroidery  
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakeſp.*  
Catacracts *pearl*-coloured, and thoſe of the colour of burniſhed iron, are eſteemed proper to endure the needle. *Sharp*.  
PEARL. *n. f.* [*albugo*, Lat.] A white ſpeck or film growing on the eye. *Anſworth*.  
PEARLED. *adj.* [from *pearl*.] Adorned or ſet with *pearls*.  
The water nymphs  
Held up their *pearled* wrifts, and took her in,  
Bearing her ſtraight to aged Nereus' hall. *Milton*.  
PEARLED. *adj.* [*pearl* and *eye*.] Having a ſpeck in the eye.  
PEARLGRASS. *n. f.*  
PEARPLANT. *n. f.* Plants. *Anſworth*.  
PEARLWORT. *n. f.*  
PEARLY. *adj.* [from *pearl*.]  
1. Abounding with *pearls*; containing *pearls*.  
Some in their *pearly* ſhells at eaſe, attend  
Moſt nutriment. *Milton's Paraſite Loſt*.  
Another was inveſted with a *pearly* ſhell, having the ſutures finely diſplayed upon its ſurface. *Woodward*.  
2. Reſembling *pearls*.  
Which when he heard, full *pearly* floods  
In her eyes might view. *Drayton*.  
'Tis ſweet the bluſhing morn to view,  
And plains adorn'd with *pearly* dew,  
For what the day devours, the nightly dew  
Shall to the morn by *pearly* drops renew. *Drayton*.  
PEARMAYN. *n. f.* An apple.  
*Pearmain* is an excellent and well known fruit. *Mortimer*.  
PEARTREE. *n. f.* [*pear* and *tree*.] The tree that bears *pearls*.  
The *peartree* critics will have to borrow his name of  
πῦρ, fire. *Bacon*.  
PEASANT. *n. f.* [*paſſant*, Fr.] A hind; one whoſe buſineſs is rural labour.  
He holdeth himſelf a gentleman, and corneth to work, which, he faith, is the life of a *peasant* or churl. *S. enſer*.  
Our ſuperfluous Jaquays and our *peasants*,  
Whoin unneceſſary action warm  
About our ſquars of battle. *Shakeſp.*  
I had rather coin my heart, than wring  
From the hard hands of *peasants* their vile traſh. *Shakeſp.*  
'Tis difficult for us, who are bred up with the ſame infirmities about us with which we were born, to raiſe our thoughts and imaginations to thoſe intellectual perfections that attended our nature in the time of innocence, as it is for a *peasant* bred

P E C

in the obscurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the un-  
fetter'd splendours of a court.

The citizens would bring two thousand men, with which  
they could make head against twelve thousand peasants.

Peasantry. *n. f.* Peasants; rusticks; country people.  
How many then should cover, that stand bare?  
How much low peasantry would then be gleaned  
From the true feed of honour? how much honour  
Pickt from the chaff?

*Shakspeare. Merch. of Venice.*

The peasantry in France under a much heavier pressure of  
want and poverty than the day-labourers of England of the  
reformed religion, understood it much better than those of a  
higher condition among us.

*Locke.*

PEASCOD. *n. f.* [*pease, cod and shell.*] The husk that con-  
tains pease.

Thou art a peach-pod.

*Shakspeare. King Lear.*

I saw a green caterpillar as big as a small peach.

*Warton.*

As peascods once I pluck'd, I chance to see  
One that was slowly fill'd with three times three.  
I o'er the door the spell in secret laid.

*Gay.*

PEASE. *n. f.* [*Pea*, when it is mentioned as a single body,  
makes *peas*; but when spoken of collectively, as food or a  
species, it is called *peas*, anciently *peagun*; piræ, Saxon; pois,  
French; pise, Italian; pisum, Latin.] Food of pease.  
Sow peason and beans in the wane of the moon;  
Who sowed them sooner, he soweth too soone.

*Tusser.*

Pease, deprived of any aromatic parts, are mild and de-  
mulent; but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent.

*Arb.*

PEAT. *n. f.* A species of turf used for fire.  
Turf and peat, and cowheards are cheap fules and last  
long.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, mentions nuts found  
in peat-earth two miles East of St. Michael's mount.

*Woodw.*

PEAT. *n. f.* [from *petit*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling; a  
dear play thing. It is now commonly called *per*.  
A pretty peat! it is best put finger in the eye,  
An flea knew why.

*Shakspeare. Taming of the Shrew.*

A citizen and his wife  
Both riding on one horse, upon the way  
I overtook; the wench a pretty peat.

*Donne.*

PEBBLE. *n. f.* [*pæbolæ-næ*, Saxon.] A round di-  
minutive stone. *s. flint* from flints, being not in layers,  
but in one homogeneous mass, though sometimes of many  
colours. Popularly a small stone.  
Through the midst of it ran a sweet brook, which did  
both hold the eye open with her azure dreams, and yet seek to  
close the eye with the purring noise it made upon the pebble-  
stones it ran over.

*Sidney, b. i.*

The bishop and the duke of Glo'ster's men,  
Forbidden late to carry any weapon,  
Have fill'd their pockets full of pebbles.

*Shakspeare.*

Suddenly a file of boys deliver'd such a shower of pebbles  
loose shot, that I was fain to draw mine honour in.

*Shakspeare.*

You may see pebbles gathered together, and a crust of ce-  
ment between them, as hard as the pebbles.

*Baccon.*

Collecting toys,  
As children gathering pebbles on the shore.

*Milton.*

Providence permitted not the strength of the earth to spend  
itself in base gravel and pebbles instead of quarries of stones.  
*Moræ's Antidote against Atheism.*  
Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay;  
And fountains o'er the pebbles chide your stay.

*Dryden.*

Another body, that hath only the resemblance of an ordi-  
nary pebble, shall yield a metallic and valuable matter.

*Woodw.*

PEBBLE-CRYSTAL. *n. f.*  
The crystal, in form of nodules, is found lodged in the  
earthly strata left in a train by the water departing at the con-  
clusion of the deluge: this sort, called by the lapidaries  
pebble-crystal, is in shape irregular.

*Woodward.*

PEBBLED. *adj.* [from *pebble*.] Sprinkled or abounding with  
pebbles.  
This bank fair spreading in a pebbled shore.

*Thomson.*

PEBBLY. *adj.* [from *pebble*.] Full of pebbles.  
Strow'd bibulous above I see the sands,  
The pebbly grave next.

*Thomson.*

PECCABILITY. *n. f.* [from *peccable*.] State of being subject  
to sin.  
Where the common peccability of mankind is urged to in-  
duce commiseration towards the offenders; if this be of force  
in sin, where the concurrence of the will renders the per-  
son more inexcusable, it will surely hold much more in bare  
error which is purely involuntary.

*Decay of Piety.*

PECCABLE. *adj.* [from *pecco*, Lat.] Incident to sin.  
PECCADILLO. [*Spanish*; *peccadillo*, French.] A petty fault;  
a slight crime; a venial offence.  
He means those little vices, which we call follies and the  
defects of the human understanding, or at most the peccadillos  
of life, rather than the tragical vices to which men are hur-  
ried by their unruly passions.

*Dryden.*

'Tis low ebb with his accusers, when such peccadillos as  
these are put in to swell the charge.

*Arturberg.*

PECCANT. *adj.* [from *pecco*, Lat.] Guilty; tainted.